THEY ATTACKED GENERAL MILES

Amendment is Adopted to Cut Down His Salary

THE HUMOR OF JOHN S. WILLIAMS

Army and Navy Expenditures Severely Criticised-Few Remarks Concerning W. D.

Crum and a Suggestion. Severe Attack on Wall Street Methods.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) AVASHINGTON, D. C., January 11.— The appointment of Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles as inspector-general of the State of Massachusetts, overshadowed all other questions in the discussion of the army appropriation bill in the House of Representatives to-day. The debate had proceeded leisurely until Mr. Hull, in charge of the bill, offered an amendment providing that retired officers above the grade of major should not receive the full pay of their grade when assigned to duty with the militia of the several

States,
Several members declared that the amendment was directed especially at General Miles, but Mr. Hull insisted that he had no such thought in mind, and argued that the best results were obtained from officers of the lower grades, lie assorted that not until the law was passed, allowing increased pay for officers of the bigher grades apply for the appointments. He said it was such increased pay and not patriotism which prompted them, and she characterized their conduct as unseemly.

This statement roused Mr. Cockran, of New York, who declared that it was simply penalizing superior officers to the advantage and profit of inferior officers. After a lively debate, the amendment was adopted. Several members declared that the

John Sharp Williams.

John Snarp Williams.

Mr. Williams (Mississippi) was outspoken in the statement that the motive behind the amendment was an attack on General Nelson A. Miles, inspectorgenoral of Massachusetts, who is extremely persona non grata in high circles in the Republican party.

"It was," he said, "no new thing for the Republican party to slight the heroes of the nation and push its favorites to the front."

the front."

"It had not been long," he said, "since the country witnessed the manner in which Admiral Schley was treated, and the way in which General Miles was snubbed in public, for what reason was not known. But," he said, amid laughter and applause, "don't snub him in his new State militia, uniform. Don't take new State militia uniform. Don't take that away from him in this time of his

pride."
He then attacked the principle of a large standing army or a great navy. Economy should, he said, commence with the military establishment, but, he added, in a spirit of ridicule, "don't take it all out on General Miles's additional pay and his Massachusetts State uniform."

Expenditures Criticised.

Expenditures Criticised.

Several members severely criticised army and navy expenditures, and Mr. Prince called attention to the large retired list, which included 236 brigadier-generals, who, he said, could not have been retired by operation of law, though he disclaimed any intention of charging any maindeministration of the law.

Mr. Slayden then ridiculed the idea of conomy as practiced by the Republicans, and cited the customs office at Beaufort, S. C., where, he said, it cost \$1,509 to collect \$1,55 by two officers, and at York, Maine, \$23 to collect \$2,56 by one officer He suggested that it might be advisable to abolish the Beaufort office and give it to W. D. Crum, with the revenues of the office as his compensation, "as it seems," he said, "he won't be happy unless he has a customs office."

Price of Cotton.

During the debate on the army appropriation bill in the House, Mr. Johnson (South Carolina) made a short speech on the cotton question. He called attention to what he said was a systematic effort, unfortunately successful, to bear content of the cotton and asserted

effort, unfortunately successful, to bear con the price of cotton, and asserted that there was no justification for such a brutal campaign of deception and misrepresentation.

"I know," he said, "there are some kidglove gentry in New York who would not know a cotton patch from a peapatch, who are undertaking to tell the world that the Southern farmer can make cotton at four and a half cents."

If he had the power, he said, he would have every man who gambled in cotton on the New York Cotton Exchange and who said that cotton can be produced at four and a half cents, go down, and, with his own naked hands, pull the believed of a mule and make cotton at that price.

Enemies of the South.

Enemies of the South.

Mr. Douglass (New York) interjected the remark that most of the men speculating on the New York Exchange were Southern men, which caused Mr. Johnson to declare that whether they were Southern men or not, they were enemies of the Southern people and of good morals everywhere. The people of the South wore holding cotion which they had no more idea of partins with at the present price than the awners of United States bonds had of solling them at twenty-five cents on the dollar. He predicted that before Soptember I, 1905, thousands of spindles in the United States and abrond would be idle because of their insubility to get cotton to spin.

Mr. Johnson argued that it would be perfectly right for the Southern cotton growers to agree among themselves to a reduction of the cotton crop to the extent of fifty per cent.

Mr. Slayden (Texas) said that a curtallment of the cotton crop in this country would only encouring the greater produc-

Mr. Slayden (Texas) said that a current ment of the cotton crop in this country would only encourage the greater production of it in other countries. He warned the Southern members that they should not be deluded by the iden that the South possessed the only elimate or soil which could produce cotton profitably.

DAY IN THE SENATE.

Attention Divided Between Statehood and Government Ownership

MASHINGTON, D. C., January II.—
The attention of the Senate was to-day divided between the statehood question and the question of governmental regulation of railroads. Mr. Newlands made a formal speech on the railroad subject, and at its close was engaged in a spirited controversy over the points involved

My Offer to **Kidney Sufferers**

remedy free to try without cost or deposit or promise to pay.

deposit or promise to psy.

I could not make this offer—a full dollar's worth free—if mine were an ordinary kidney remedy. It is not. It treats not the kidneys themselves, but the nerves that central them. The cause of kidney trouble lies ALWAYS in these nerves. The only way to cure kidney ifoulbe is by strengthening and vitalizing and restoring these kidney nerves. That is exactly what my remedy—Dr. Shoop's Restorative—does. Therefore I can make this offer will the certain knowledge that every kidney sufferer who makes this trial will be helped.

When I say "nerves." I do not mean the ordinary nerves of feeling, thought, action, I mean the automatic nerves, which night and day, unguided and unseen, control san detundand operate every vital process of life. These are the master herves. The kidneys are their slaves. Your mind cannot control them. You well cannot swey them. Yet when they are not, you weeken and die.

I have written a book on the Kidneys which will be sent when you write. This book explains fully and clearly how their life hery in the care of the other vital organs.

I have made my deer that strangers to my remedy may know. It is not impremedy. They need no further of the strangers of my remedy may know. It is not impremedy. They meed no further of the strangers of my remedy may know. It is not impremedy and the control of control them, may have defined to the bill to me. There are no conditions—ne requirements—simply write ins 10-day.

For a free order for flock 1 on Dyspepsia.

with Messrs. Spooner, Foraker and others.
All the amendments to the statehood bill, except that relating to liquor traffic in Indian Territory, were agreed to.
Mr. Nowlands addressed the Senate on his joint resolution providing for a commission to frame a national incorporation act for the construction and consolidation of railroads engaged in interstate commerce.

tion of railroads engaged in interstate commerce.

"The time has now come to ignore State lines as to the construction, operation and management of the interstate railroads of the country," he said. He held that because of the relations of railroads to interstate commerce and the jurisdiction of Congress over interstate commerce. Congress had a clear right to exempt interstate railroads incorporated under national legislation from all State or local taxation, and from the regulation of rates by such States. He advocated an increase of the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission, so as to authorize it to regulate rates.

Take 'Em Out of Politics.

"The only way to get the railroads out

"The only way to get the railroads out of politics," he concluded, "is to take away their interest in politics by making taxes a mathematic certainty, by providing for a fixed and just return upon their capital, and by unitying the control of their operations in a body of great character, and dignity, such as I believe the Interestate Commerce Commission to the Interstate Commerce Commission to

"Does the senator claim that the power to prohibit is comprised in the power to regulate commerce?" asked Mr. For-aker, and Mr. Newlands said he thought

aker, and Mr. Newlands said he thoughts.

Mr. Spooner raised the point that it would be impossible by Federal enactment to regulate commerce in the States. "The power to regulate commerce among the States exists," he said, "but," he asked, "how will you spell out of that the power to regulate commerce in the States?"

Mr. Newlands replied that he did not centend that Congress had power to regulate things confined exclusively to anyone State. He did contend, however, that when the government constructed a railroad no State had power to tax it out of existence,

Mr. Newlands was questioned by Messrs. Bacon, Spooner, Mailory and Platt, of Connecticut, regarding his prop-

Mr. Newlands was questioned by Messrs. Bacon, Spooner, Mailory and Platt, of Connecticut, regarding his proposition. In reply to a query by the latter, he said the government had the power to take possession of interstate commerce. The prohibitory liquor clause in the statehood bill was opposed by Messus. Gorman, Morgan and Mallory. The former called it a bad form of paternalism. The bill making the restriction on the transportation of lattery tlekets between the States applicable to transportation between the States and Territories was passed. Mr. Clay said that under the decisions of the courts, the existing law did not apply to traffic with the Territories. He expressed the opinion that the bill would effect a regulation of lottery bill would effect a regulation of lottery ticket traffic with the Philippines and The Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

INDEPENDENTS COMPLAIN OF AMERICAN METHODS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan, II.—A delegation, including Joim Landstreet, W. J. Friedlander and S. H. Harris, promient tobacco manufacturers, and the members of a special committee appointed for the purpose by the Independent Tobacco Manufacturers' Association at its recent convention in Philadelphia, to-day called on Attorney-Goneral Moody and laid before him data gathered by the association tending to show the employment by the American Tobacco. Company of methods claimed to be "in restraint of trade," and hence in violation of the Sherman anti-trust act. The practices of which complaint is made consist, it is said, in attempts to prevent both Jobbers and retailers from handling the goods of the so-called Independent manufacturers.

An Opinion.

"A little learning may be a dangerous thing," remarked the Observer of Events and Things, "but the man with a little learning is not nearly so dangerous as the man who knows it all."—Yonkers Statesman.

HEALTH INSURANCE

The man who insures his life is wise for his family. The man who insures his health is wise both for his family and

himself. You may insure health by guarding it. It is worth guarding. At the first attack of disease, which generally approaches through the LIVER and mani-fests itself in innumerable ways

And save your health.

TAKE_

General Lee and Others Appear Before the House Committee Again.

WOULD BENEFIT THE NATION

So Declares Ex-Governor i Discussing Project-To Have Shipyards Paid for Losses.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, D. C., January 11.—The subcommittee of the Committee on Insubcommittee of the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions held a fleeting again this morning for the purpose of further considering the proposition to have an exposition under government auspices at Sewell's Point in 1907, in commemoration of the three hundredth's anniversary of the settlement of Jamestown. Messus, Robert S. Peabody and W. H. Manning, both of Boston, and members of the bourd of design of the exposition company, appeared before the committee, and talked at length regarding what it was proposed to do, regarding what it was proposed to do, and the cost thereof. They estimate that the buildings will cost nearly three mi lion, and that the cost of the electric railway, sewerage and other necessaries, will bring the total cost up to some, where in the neighborhood of five mil-

General Fitzhugh Lee, the president of the exposition company, made a short talk, setting forth the appropriateness of holding the exposition and claiming that it would be of great benefit to the Federal government as well as to the State of Virginia. He referred to the widespread interest that has been aroused in the

interest that has been aroused in the project and asked that the committee consider favorably an exposition which would be for as worthy a cause as any ever held in the country.

It is evident that the subcommittee and the exposition people are contemplating a great international naval display in Hampton Roads, and military manoeuvres on land in connection with the celebration.

No action was taken by the commit-

celebration.

No action was taken by the committee. The project so far as Congress is concerned, is still in the hands of a subcommittee, instructed to propiate a plan and suitable legislation for the position. This plan is practically completed and will be presented to the full committee within a few days.

To Pay the Shipyards. Representative Lamb said to-day he would press at this session of Congress the bill introduced last year providing for the recoupnient of certain ship-yards which constructed torpedo-boats for the government several years ago. The William R. Trigg Shipbuilding Company, of Richmond, is one of the claimants under

the bill.

The construction of torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers was a new undertaking when the vessels were built. The bids were not entirely intelligent, for it was impossible for the bidders to tell the cost with any great precision. In addition to this, the price of material advanced after the contracts were awarded. The result of the combination was that the vessels were constructed at a loss. The claimants among whom are included various ship-yards of the country, show in the bill that they only want to be paid what the vessels cost, and do not want any profit on the work. Two Secretaries of War have recommended that the claims be paid. Captain Lamb said to-day that dertaking when the vessels were built be paid. Captain Lamb said to-day that he did not find the Committee on Claims

he did not find the Committee on Claims so favorable this year as it was last to the passage of the bill. It will probably pass eventually.

Mr. A. W. Patterson and Mr. Fritz Sitterding, were here to-day for the purpose of seeing the officials of the Department of Commerce and Labor relative to the construction of a light vessel recently built by the Petersburg Iron Works for the government. It seems that the constructing firm incurred a penalty, which it is desired to have remitted, as the company was not at fault. Senator company was not at fault. Senator Martin took the gentlemen to see the proper officials of the department. The

Charges It to Virginians.

One of the counsel for D. C. Edwards, the contestants in the Hunter-Edwards contestants in the Hunter-Bawards contest from the Bleventh Kentucky District, bears the suggestive name of Allcorn. Judge Allcorn addressed the committee this morning and in the course the session, stated that there was fear of bloodshed at the Middlesburg convention at which the candidate was nomina-ted. The town is close to the Virginia

We were afraid the people from Vir "We were arraid the people from Virginia would come over and get drunk,
and fight and kill people," he said.
"Don't they kill people in Kentucky?"
asked one of the committee.
"No, sir," replied the judge, "the Virginia people come over and get drunk
and do the killing."
"They make a good deal of whistey in

and do the killing."

"They make a good deal of whiskey in Kentucky, don't they Judge," asked the member of the committee.

"I would rather not be led into a discussion of the whiskey question, said Judge Allcorn. "What I have said about drinking and killing is true."

THE GRAND LODGE.

Committee Directed to Select Site for Home for Infirm.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 11.—The Grand Lodge of Masons to-night re-cleeted all grand officers for the onsuing year. Charters were granted for five new lodges. A resolution to change the time of holding the annual meetings to the third Wednesday in January, was introduced and will probably be adopted to-morrow. The committee in the establishment of a home for aged and infirm Masons reported and were continued to select a site for the home to be creeted after the temple is under way.

under way.

A handsome silver service was presented to G. Rosenthal, treasurer of Oxford Orphan Asylum, for faithful and efficient service.

Officers will be installed and business of the lodge concluded to-merroy.

Brinkley-Philhower.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
SUFFOLK, VA., Jan. 11.—Robert Jackson Brinkley, secretary of the Suffolk Light and Ice Company, and Miss Ava Philhower, daughter of J. B. Philhower, were married at the bride's home this afternaon by Dr. W. W. Staley.

The Attendants were Miss Lillian Brinkley, maid of honor: Claude Philhower, leet man; Miss Ruth Marshall and Miss Mimie Macleary, bridesmaids; Dr. J. E. Rawles and J. Thornton Withers, ushers.

Sutherland for Speaker,

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, January 11.—The Republican caucus nominated former Congressmun George Sutherland

The Sale of All Sales!

Burk & Co.'s Great Midwinter Stock Relief, Unloading Sale

Begins to-day and with it an era of under-value selling, the like of which has seldom; if ever before been witnessed. A perfect hurricane of price slashing has swept this great establishment from end to end and on every floor. Unloading time is at hand. Unloading, the demand of capital invested, Unloading, the stern command of an unflinching and long maintained business principle, never to carry merchandise from one season to another, and that we have met the issue with every success assured, let the reckless sacrifices and marvelous reduction offerings now in force in every department convey and demonstrate.

BURK-TAILORED PEERLESS APPAREL

Unmercifully sacrificed for stock clearance. Every garment is included, no exceptions, no reservations. no auction plunder or characterless clothing. It is the same clothing you always buy here and prefer to any other.

Men's Suits and Overcoats.

\$6.75 For pick and choice of every \$10.00, \$12.50 Suit and Overcoat, including black cheviots and thibets. For pick and choice of every Suit and Overcoat

\$9.50 that sold for \$15.00 and \$16.50. 50 For pick and choice of every Suit and Overcoat that sold for \$18.00 and \$20.00.

\$14.50 For pick and choice of every Suit and Overcoat that sold for \$22.50 and \$25.00.

Young Men's Suits and Overcoats Cut to the Core.

For pick and choice of every \$7.00, \$7.50 and \$8.00 \$4.95 For pick and choice Suit and Overcoat.

\$5.95 For Suits and Overcoats that were \$10.00.

\$6.75 For choice of Suits and Overcoats that were \$12.50 and \$13.50.

For pick and choice of \$15.00, \$16.50 and \$18.00 \$9.50 For pick and choice of \$15.00, \$16.50 and \$18.00 Suits and Overcoats, including the best we carry.

Fearful Price Havoc in the Boys' Department

Determination to clear this department of every particle of winter weight apparel has resulted in offerings that stand absolutely without parallel or precedent. Knowing mothers will provide for present as well as for future needs for the boy. It will be long before you have the same opportunity.

Boys' Suits.

For pick and choice of every Suit that sold for \$3.00

For every Suit that sold for \$4.00 and \$4.50. Ab-\$2.45 For every Suit that sold for \$4.00 and \$4.50. Absolutely nothing reserved. Pick and choice \$2.45.

For pick and choice of every \$5.00, \$6.00, \$6.50 and \$3.15 For pick and choice of every \$5.50, 1

Boys' Overcoats.

\$1.48 For choice of Overcoats, sizes from 3 to 8, that sold for \$2.50 and \$3.00.

For choice of every Overcoat that sold for \$4.00 \$2.45 and \$4.50, including fancy Belt Coats for little tots and long Belted-back Coats for the larger boys.

For pick and choice of Overcoats that sold for \$5.00, \$6.00, \$6.50 and \$7.00. In sizes from 3 to 16. Made in suitable style for all ages.

Wonderful Unloading Bargains in Boys' Furnishings.

Boys' Heavy, Fleeced Underwear, Shirts and Drawers, standard 35¢ quality, slashed to.... 176

Mother's Friend Shirt-Waists,

Boys' Black Cat Stockings, 9c warranted, 15c quality, slashed to

Boys' Golf Caps; also Pull-Down Golf Caps for stormy Wright's Fleece Lined Boys'

Underwear, genuine 50c quality, 35C slashed to

Boys' Elastic Web Suspenders.

Promoters of Sales. Nonsense or Deceptions.

Not Tinted With Yellow Methods, Sensational BURK & CO.

Every Offering True to the Penny.

Makers of the Clothes They Sell. 1003 E. Main St.

QUITE CERTAIN

Indications That It Will be Called in the Spring or Summer.

TROUBLE FOR PRESIDENT

(From Our Regular Correspondent,)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan, 11.—Every
thing points to an extra sesison of Congress and there are evidences that the
prediction made in this correspondence
last Saturday that it would be called for
some time in the spring or summer will
prove true.

some time in the spring or summer will prove true.

The stand-patters have withsteed the President so firmly that he had serious trouble in inducing a majority of Representatives to consent to an extra session for the purpose of everhauling the tariff. He has not insisted so strongly upon a session for this purpose, for he tillinks the members are fresh from the people and should be allowed to control the matter of ravision or at least should not be over persuaded to yield to his request for an extra session for that purpose.

Railway Rate Legislation.

Railway Rate Legislation.

Railway Rate Legislation.

But on the subject of railway rate legislation the President is firm. He has said that the question of tariff revision is a business one while the rate question is one of morals. He insists that there shall be legislation on the subject at this session if possible and failing that, he will insist upon an extra session for the purpose of giving le the Interstate Commerce Commission authority to fix freight and passenger rates. It is said the President has gone to the length of saying that he will be willing to yield to the judgment of the stand-patters and say nothing about thriff revision, at an extra session fif that is thought best and have the session devoted entirely to rate revision. But there are signs that the stand-patter are yielding.

It is said that Speaker Caynon, who is the head and front of opposition to tariff changes now, says he will be willing for an extra session while others of the stand-patters think if there is to be revision it should be over and done with as scan as possible and want the session called for sometime in the spung or summer.

A prominent member of the Ways and

A prominent member of the Ways and

Means Committee of the House stated to-night that the poll which the leaders of the House had conducted of the Republican members on the question of tar-liff revision showed that 90 per cent, of the members who had been approached were against revision. The leaders of the House, with the exception of Representative Payne, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, who is laid up with rheumatism, and Representative Tawney, are all against revision. The work of crystalizing sontiment against revision is being done by Representatives Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, and Grosvenor, of Ohlo. The tangible result in this direction tonight, it is stated, is the signature of practically all of the Republican members from the States of Pennsylvania, Ohlo, New York, New Jorsey and West Virginia to petitions against tariff revision. The Pacific coast delegation endeavored to get together to-day, but without avail.

deavoyed to get together to-day, but without avail.

The friends of revision seem to be
taking no active interest in advancing
their ideas in the House. No poil of
those holding those ideas has been made.
Notwithstariling the claims of the
"stand-patters" those in favor of revision
claim to have many members in the various delegations on their side.

WILL BUY BLOODHOUNDS Insurance Company Thinks They Will Lessen Incendiary Losses.

Will Lessen Incendiary Losses.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch II.—The board of directors of the Rockbridge Mutual Insurance Company hive decided to purchase a pair of bloodhounds in order to lesson incendiary losses by the company, provided the county board of supervisors will join them and bear half of the cost of purchase and maintenance. The idea prevails that the presence of bloodhounds in the county will have a deterring effect on criminals of all classes, especially on the negro.

WINTER AND SPRING.

The Groom Seventy-two and the Bride Fourteen.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
WILLIAMSBURG, VA., Jun. 11.—Mr., George W. Moore and Miss Gracle Bryant, of Croker, were married here yesterday afternoon by Rev. W. J. King. The groom is 73 and the bride 14.
Messrs. E. W. Warburton and H. N. Ph. Hips have purchased of O. D. Jackson, of Norfolk, the farm known as Amblers, for \$10,000.
C. B. Chapman, of Madison, Miss., has purchased the farm of the same party for \$17,000.

Fewer gallons, wears longer; Dayon

Senator Reed Smoot's Side of the Case Now Being Presented.

AND GENTILES MORMONS

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 11.-Tesimony intended to prove that the Mormon morale is of the highest type and to refute the word of witnesses who have lectured for contrary to be true, was offered by counsel for Senator Reed Smoot to-day. W. J. McConnell, formerly a United States senator from Idaho, and twice Governor of his State, and Representative Burton L. French, a member of he present Congress, and re-elected for another term, were the day's witnesses

another term, were the day's witnesses, It was the opening session of the defense in the Smoot investigation. Schalter Knox, a new member of the committee, attended for the first time. The committee room was crowded. There is a sentiment in the committee in favor of pressing the investigation to a conclusion and with that end in view it was announced that beginning to-morrow longer sessions of the committee will be held.

Whack at Centiles.

Whack at Gentiles. Both witnesses to-day denied many statements directed against the Mormon Church and its alleged interference in po Church and its alleged interference in po-litical affairs. Former Governor Mo-Connell said that the Gentile members of the Idaho Lesislature have not as high morals, as the Mormon members, and that if it were not for queetions of georgraphy and knowledge of legislative needs, the interests of the State would be better served by an entire Mormon Lesislature.

be better served by all entity abstract Legislature.

Mr. McConneil repeated a number of presolutions why the Democratic pairty was boycotted by the Mormon Church, saying that one of the principal causes was that Senator Dubols called the Mormon church and the result of the vota in Mormon and non-result of the vota in Mormon and non-Mormon countles during the last six every humor, mander to sceema.—Adv.

the Republican vote in both the Mormon and anti-Mormon countles, indicating, said the withess, that the Republican rotates in the Mormon and anti-Mormon countles, indicating, said the witness, that the Republican increase has not been due to the influence of the Mormon Church.

Mr. McConnell said the Mormon

Mormon Church.

Mr. McConnell said the Mormons are in the minority in each of the political parties in the Legislature, and that the Mormons in Idaho, "do not get everything they want." On this subject he read an opinion, which he accepted as his own views, declaring that there is no ecclesiantical support invoked by the church for the control of political affairs.

Polygamy Defended

The control of political affairs.

Polygamy Defended.

In defense of the Mormons, Mr. Moconnell said he considered the man who took a plural wife and cared for her and her children, far better than one who sustained illight relations with a woman and abandoned her and her children to the scorn of the world.

Witness admitted he had appointed William Badge, a polygamist, as regent of the State University.

Inquiry by Chairman Burrows brought out the statement from the witness that when Idaho was admitted as a State it was "tacilly understood" that polygamists would be permitted to continue to live with their several wives and increase their families.

Mr. French said that in canvasses of his State, he had not taken account of the Mormon Churchess a durch but, of course, hal talked politics to Mormons as leakeduals.

course, hal talked politics to Mormons us individuals.

Mr. French was asked what would be

Mr. French was asked what would be the effort of his political fortunes if he should be the instrument in the prosecution of polygamists.

"It is my judgment that the Mormons would resent it." said Mr. French. He added that he believed that even the younger Mormon would feel that the understanding of 1890 had been violated. "Then it is rather necessary in politics to keep clear of Mormon prosecutions." observed the chairman.

The committee adjourned until to-morrow.

Mr. Noblin Will Run.

Mr. Noblin Will Run.
State Senator W. P. Barksdale, of HalIfax, is at Murphy's Hotel. Mr. Barksdale stated last night that he would not
stand for re-election, owher to his growing legal business and the demands upon
his time. Nor will he made the race for
leutenant governorship. He stated that
Hon. R. Noblin, of South Boston, a
former member of the House, would probably succeed him in the Senats. Mr. Noblin is a veterin in Domocratic positios,
having had an eye shot out in the stormy
days of political discussion years ago.